

UNION STATION PROBLEM COMES TO FRONT TO-DAY

Chamber Directors Are
Expected to Indorse
Main Street Site.

SAY RAILROADS
ARE TOO ACTIVE

Intimate That Missionary Work
Is Being Done to Defeat Down-
town Terminal—Division in
Board as to How Far
Chamber Should Go in
Site Matter.

With a view of giving directors of the Chamber of Commerce, who are to meet this afternoon, more definite information on the union passenger station question, Chairman E. C. Laird, of the inland trade committee, sent out yesterday a circular letter to every member of the board and every member of the chamber, showing why the Fifteenth and Main Streets site was recommended. New interest was thrown into the fight by the statement of members of the committee that representatives of the two railroads opposing the downtown location have been doing missionary work in the hope of bringing about a division in the board.

Notwithstanding the effort on the part of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad and the Atlantic Coast Line to show the importance of having a station on the Hermitage Golf Club property, which the inland trade committee has frankly fought, it is claimed that a straw ballot among directors shows that the chamber is heartily in favor of a big terminal for all roads in Main Street.

Take Different View. There are members of the board, however, who assert that the chamber should not actively take a demand for a union station, leaving the matter of location to the railroads and engineers. They suggest that the chamber or the city might employ engineers familiar with such problems, having that engineer employed by the opposing railway factions will never agree. The chamber has twenty-seven directors, nearly all of whom will attend the meeting this afternoon at 4 o'clock, and it is known that not all of them will indorse the report of the inland trade committee. Some of them are in favor of the West End station, while others do not believe that a business organization should say the city should have a station on this site or that or not at all.

Chairman Laird's committee contends that there is nothing to justify a change from the chamber's position in 1911, when it stood out for a union station in the Shockoe Valley, but there are other members who are outspoken in opposition, who show that conditions have changed in the past twenty-two years, and that what would have suited Richmond twenty-two years ago, will not satisfy Richmond now. While the indications are that the committee's report will be approved by the directors, it is not known if it will be of considerable discussion and opposition.

Inland Committee's Letter. In the letter sent out yesterday by Chairman Laird, these statements, among others, are set down:

"The acute agitation of the subject has not been precipitated by the chamber; on the contrary, for certain good and sufficient reasons, it has been held in abeyance, but now that the question has been taken up by councilman committee and the carriers opposed to the location in the vicinity of Fifteenth and Main Streets are doing active missionary work among the members of the board of directors of the chamber, it is eminently proper that the chamber's committee on inland trade, for the information of its directors, should submit its views as to this whole question in all of its bearings, and accordingly it requests your careful attention to the following considerations, viz:—

"First. This question should be now fully and finally settled, before the growth of the city and inevitable developments render its solution far more difficult and perplexing.

"Second. While your committee has given careful thought and called to its aid expert investigation and advice, to satisfy its mind that there were no insuperable engineering problems (Continued on Seventh Page.)

President White Tells
Why West End Sta-
tion Is Best.

SUBMITS REPORT
BY SCARBOROUGH

R. F. & P. and Atlantic Coast
Line Preparing to Erect Hand-
some Terminal at Hermitage
Club—White Goes to Heart
of Question in Making
Reply.

Discussing yesterday the question of a union passenger station from the standpoint of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad, President William H. White emphasized some of the difficulties which he believes will prevent the adoption of the Fifteenth and Main Streets site by the five trunk lines entering the city. He called attention to the fact that of all cities in the United States with a population of more than 100,000, only seven have one terminal for all lines. Aside from his own discussion, however, Mr. White presented a letter received yesterday from Engineer P. W. Scarborough, who contends that the Main Street Station grounds is inadequate, that no terminal of the structure now there can be used, and that the approximate cost of a suitable station would reach nearly four and one-half million dollars.

While he strongly advocates the Hermitage Golf Club site, Mr. White points out that it will not be a station, that it will be sufficiently large for years to come, and that the interest of the home people can best be served by moving them in and out of the city from a location near the streets on which they live. There is no doubt of the fact that he has given the problem very close study, his views having been expressed rather forcibly at a recent meeting of a Council committee appointed to confer with the railroads.

Mr. White's Statement. "I do not know," said Mr. White, "how much study others have given to this subject, but I do know that I, in common with the representatives of at least one other railroad, have given this subject earnest attention to it as to persuade me that it is one of the most complex and difficult character, one which cannot be determined by sentiment or unskilled speculation, and which involves large financial considerations, perplexing engineering problems, existing contract obligations on the part of the railroads, and some of the railroads, the convenience of the largest number of the citizens—women and children as well as men and merchants. Above all, it involves a thoughtful vision of the future growth and development of Richmond. It must be remembered that the life of a railroad is longer than that of the present generation. It has to build, not only for to-day, not only for those who now travel, but for to-morrow and the generation to come. It is in this broad and impersonal way that the subject must be approached and considered."

He further added that a union station, such as is contemplated by the article in The Times-Dispatch, was in his judgment not desirable for the best interests, present and future, of this community.

Must Benefit Home Folk. "This question," he said, "can best be answered by the expert of other cities and other countries. It is a somewhat speculative suggestion to have such a common meeting place for the railroads, but experience demonstrates that it is impractical. It may benefit the passengers bound through the city, but not its own citizens."

"If Richmond grows to the size of many other cities of the country, it will be a grievous inconvenience to the people to travel a great distance from the center of the city to take trains; to go to the distant East and to take a train destined for the North or the South. Besides, a large percentage of the traveling public consists of women and children, as I have just said, and these, as well as most of the merchants, go to the trains from their homes, and therefore a station convenient to the homes is of great importance."

(Continued on Third Page.)

CAMPAGNE WAGGON BY SUGAR MENTO BUD SENT WEST

Probe Develops Most
Sensational Evidence
Yet Offered.

TRAIL LEADS INTO
PRIVATE FILES

Committee Succeeds in Reading
Into Record Only Small Part
of Mass of Correspondence.
Letters Tell of Far-Reach-
ing Attempts to Mold
Opinion of People.

Washington, June 17.—The trail of the "lobby" the Senate has been following more than two weeks led to-day into the private files of the men in charge of the Washington offices of the United States Beet Sugar Industry, the leading instrument of the campaign against free sugar, and by original letters and telegrams and what purported to be copies of others, developed testimony of what appeared to be an attempt at a far-reaching campaign to create public sentiment against free sugar through the columns of individual newspapers and the facilities of press association.

It was a trail so long, so complicated and so winding, that after more than two hours of patient effort, the committee had succeeded in reading into its record only a small part of the mass of correspondence, which Senators believed had produced the most sensational evidence yet developed.

Committee in Possession. By subpoenaed duress the committee got possession of letters and telegrams of Clarence G. Hamlin, a Colorado Springs, Colo., newspaper owner, and a sugar man in charge of the Washington office of the American Beet Sugar Association two years ago. The papers included what purported to be carbon copies of letters, unsigned, but furnished as genuine by Truman G. Palmer, representative of the United States Beet Sugar Industry. The "in-siders" succeeded in the "association" about two years ago, and per succeeded Hamlin in charge. While the committee was after the private papers, Palmer, after a conference with Senator Clark of Wyoming, Hamlin's uncle, was wiring Hamlin, urging him to get a lawyer to represent his interests. The committee had knowledge of record without regard to sequence. More than seventy had been read when adjournment was taken to-night.

Those read into the record were directed to managers of the sugar companies, officers of the American Beet Sugar Association and friends of Hamlin, indicating that Hamlin, at the time in a campaign to organize support for the protection of the beet sugar industry, and secure publicity against tariff reductions.

Some told of Hamlin traveling to large cities, giving out interviews; others, written in Washington, indicated that he was trying to circulate matter in the defense of sugar duty through newspapers, the Associated Press and other channels, to offset what he thought misleading statements put out by sugar refiners. The text indicated that his attempts at publicity had not always been as successful as he had hoped. Other letters referred (Continued on Second Page.)

BRYAN'S PROTEST
MAY CAUSE CHANGE

President Wilson's Currency Re-
form Program Completely
Disarranged.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Washington, June 17.—President Wilson's currency reform program has been completely disarranged, according to information leaked out to-night following a long conference at the White House between Chairman Carter Glass of the House Banking and Currency Committee; Senator Owen, of the Senate Banking Committee; Secretary of the Treasury, Woodrow Wilson, and the President. The Glass currency bill will not be introduced in the House Friday, as had been planned, and there is some doubt as to when the President will transmit his message to Congress. Secretary Bryan's protest against the Glass bill is believed to be the reason for the hitch.

Secretary Bryan called on the President this afternoon, but it did not develop until to-night what the purpose of the call was. It was learned that the Secretary should have complete control of the regional reserve associations which it is proposed to establish in the Glass currency scheme. The Secretary has already eleven local bankers on the board of directors of the organization of the boards which will control these associations. The secretary thus indicated his belief to the President, and the latter hastily summoned Glass, who is expected to arrive in Washington from a conference. The conference lasted from 8 o'clock until nearly 11 o'clock.

Glass denied that any important changes had been made in the bill, saying that only the question of organization had been discussed, and that only a few minor alterations had been suggested. The feature of the bill dealing with the distribution of bank reserves, it was stated, was not disturbed.

Glass admitted that the new situation would make it impossible for him to introduce the bill in the House on Friday, and he was unable to say when it would be submitted to the House committee. He also declined to state when there would be any further conference.

The general impression prevailed that it would be some time before the differences between Mr. Bryan and the remainder of the President's advisers could be straightened out.

FIGHT NARROWLY AVERTED DURING STORMY SESSION

Witness Before Senate
Committee in Clash
With Martine.

SITUATION QUIET
IN WEST VIRGINIA

Officials of United Mine Work-
ers, However, Declare They
Expect Further Trouble Soon.
Coal Operators Present Their
Side of Controversy—Hear-
ings Will End To-Day.

Charleston, W. Va., June 17.—At a stormy session of the Senate mine strike committee, at which a near flat fight between Senator Martine, of New Jersey, and Quinn Morton, manager of the Paint Creek Operators' Association, was narrowly avoided, the coal operators of Paint and Cabin Creeks to-day presented their side of the controversy. Mr. Morton was the principal witness for the operators. His discussion of the attack on the strikers' camp at Holly Grove from an armored train precipitated the clash with Senator Martine at the close of the morning session.

This afternoon, following an earnest conference between Senators Swanson, Kenyon and Martine, Senator Kenyon took charge of the hearing and Senator Martine did not ask a single question, although he had been a persistent examiner during the morning. All through the morning feeling ran high, caused by the operators' three times protesting against the methods of examination employed by Senator Martine. The afternoon session went off quietly.

End Examination To-Day. The committee made plans to-night to conclude the examination to witnesses to-morrow afternoon, and to start for Washington that evening. Many witnesses will be left to be examined in Washington when hearings are reopened there, and the committee may determine to return to Charleston later.

Conditions were quiet among the miners on Paint and Cabin Creeks to-day, according to the advice from the hills, although officials of the United Mine Workers declared they expected further trouble soon. The union board for the New River field will meet to-morrow to consider a strike, which if declared it is said, will involve nearly 15,000 men.

Quinn Morton defended the position taken by the employers, declaring they were utterly unable to accede to the terms offered by the miners, although the latter was narrowed down to recognition of the union. He went into details as to the negotiations which preceded the strike in April, 1912, six months each; Mr. Clayton, twenty-one months.

Miss Kenney, eighteen months; Mrs. Saunders, fifteen months; Miss Kerr, twelve months; Miss Barrett, nine months; Miss Lake and Miss Lennox, six months each; Mr. Clayton, twenty-one months.

All the prisoners were committed to the third division, which entails hard labor.

Must Keep the Peace. Each defendant was bound over to keep the peace for a year after the period of imprisonment.

With the exception of Mrs. Saunders, all the women loudly proclaimed their intention of going on a "hunger strike."

Prior to passing sentence the judge said that doubtless the prisoners sincerely believed that their lawless conduct they were forwarding a good cause.

"Some of you must be religious," he continued. "If you are not, at the least you must believe in a moral governor of the universe. I commend to you the statement of a modern writer—a woman, I believe—who characterizes the next week to direct the new paper men if they buy drinks from 'blind tigers.'"

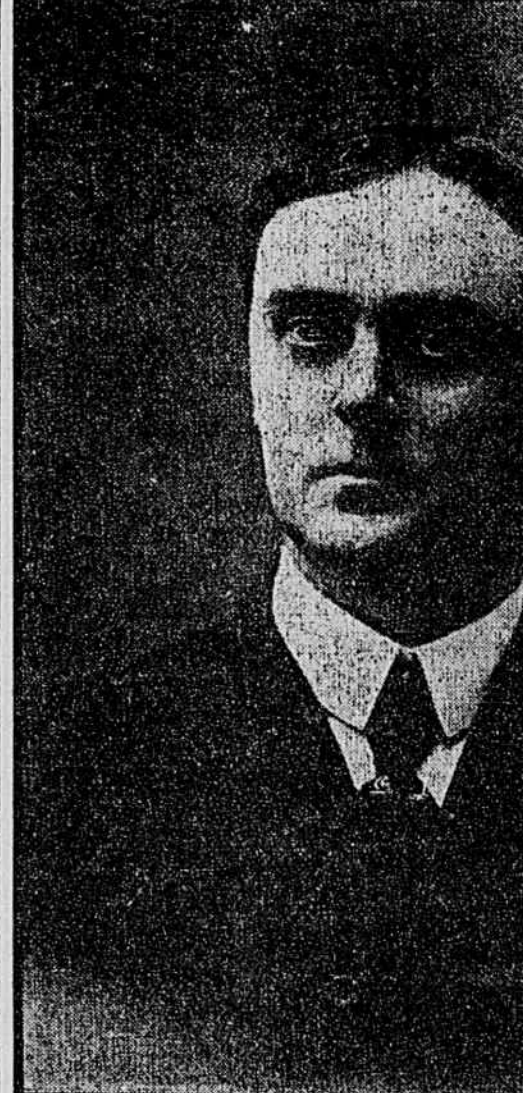
Blense Wants to Know If News-
paper Men on Annual Outing
Patrols "Blind Tigers."
[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Columbia, S. C., June 17.—In order, as he said, "to give editors of the State an opportunity of demon-strating by personal conduct some of the precepts they are so constant-ly preaching," Governor Cole L. Blense announced to-day that he would put a large force of his gov-ernment stables on duty at the Isle of Palms, a seashore resort near Charleston, when the South Carolina Press As-sociation holds its annual meet-ing there next week to direct the new paper men if they buy drinks from "blind tigers."

The Governor said he would in-struct his detectives to shadow every editor at the Isle of Palms, in Charleston, and detain and place under a bond of at least \$500 every one whom they caught buying a drink. The bond will be for the editor's appearance as a witness against the sellers of liquor.

Moreover, the Governor said the names of all such offending editors would be published. If they refused to publish them in their own papers, he said, he would publish them in a pamphlet and send copies thereof to the Blense leaders of the State for general distribution.

WELL-KNOWN EDITOR DEAD
Nathaniel P. T. Finch, of Birmingham Age-Herald, Passes Away.
Birmingham, June 17.—Nathaniel P. T. Finch, editorial writer on the Birmingham Age-Herald since the age of seventy-five years, there-fore, and for the reply of the United States this time, and that the Cabinet will lose ground, if the remedy sug-gested by President Wilson is inade-quate.

FLOYD KING QUITS RACE FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL



FLOYD W. KING.

(Photo by Foster.)

WOMEN THREATEN
"HUNGER STRIKE"

Six Prominent Militant Leaders
Sentenced to Terms in
Prison.

GREAT INTEREST IN TRIAL
Defendants Guilty of Conspiracy
to Commit Malicious Damage
to Property.

London, June 17.—Six of the most prominent leaders of the militant suffragettes' organization and one of their male supporters were to-day found guilty of conspiracy to commit malicious damage to property.

The women, officials of the Women's Social and Political Union, are: Miss Harriet Kerr, Miss Agnes Lake, Miss Rachel Barrett, Mrs. Beatrice Saunders, Miss Annie Kenney and Miss Laura Lennox. The man is Edward W. Clayton, an analytical chemist. Sentence was passed on the suffragettes as follows:—

Miss Kenney, eighteen months; Mrs. Saunders, fifteen months; Miss Kerr, twelve months; Miss Barrett, nine months; Miss Lake and Miss Lennox, six months each; Mr. Clayton, twenty-one months.

All the prisoners were committed to the third division, which entails hard labor.

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WILL CARRY FIGHT
TO PARTY CAUCUS

Senator Ollie James Opposes
Countervailing Duty on Meat
and Cattle.

Chairman Simmons Plans to Get
Tariff Bill Into Senate by
Monday Week.

May Reduce Exemption
From \$4,000 to \$3,000

Washington, June 17.—An additional exemption of \$500 for each child of a family in the income tax section of the tariff revision bill was determined up to-night by Senate Finance Committee.

Senator Williams is chairman, and the change will be recommended to the majority members of the committee to-morrow. Having determined upon this important amendment, the subcommittee also is seriously considering recommending changing the \$4,000 exemption in the Underwood bill to \$3,000.

This, it is argued, would greatly increase the revenue, and with the additional exemptions proposed for children, would not impose hardship upon the heads of families.

Senator Simmons, chairman of the Finance Committee, said to-night that the Democratic caucus of the Senate would be called for Thursday, whether the Finance Committee majority had concluded with the schedules or not, and that the caucus could go over the schedules already approved, while the committee was finishing its work.

Washington, June 17.—Senator Ollie James, of Kentucky, who made the sugar tariff speech in the Senate, defending the stand of President Wilson, has taken a vigorous position in the Finance Committee against the imposition of a countervailing duty on meat and cattle, and to-day announced that he would carry the fight to the Democratic senatorial caucus if he failed to swing the committee into line.

When the majority members of the Finance Committee resumed consideration of the proposed countervailing duties on agricultural products, Senator James emphatically declared that the public was entitled to unrestricted cattle and meat. He did not oppose the proposed duty on wheat in free listing wheat and flour with the countervailing duty added, but he opposed such a duty on cattle and meats so strenuously that final action on the matter was deferred. Senator Simmons announced that the matter was settled for presentation to the caucus, insofar as wheat and flour were concerned.

"I am for free cattle and meat, and shall go to the limit to get it," said Senator James, when his attitude before the committee became known. "Because some countries levy a tax on the imports of the American trust, why should we, in retaliation, starve the people of the United States? I favored free meat and free cattle in the campaign last fall, and I intend to do all I can to put them in the tariff law."

In Late Session. The majority of the committee was in session until late to-night to hasten work on the tariff bill, and practically completed the sundries schedule. Re-remaining for consideration, are the income tax and administrative features (Continued on Sixth Page.)

Takes Fling at Pollard
as He Retires From
Contest.

MACHINE FIGHT
SHARPLY DRAWN

Alleghany Man Declares Anti-
machine People Who Had
Promised to Support Him
Have Turned Now to Pol-
lard—Cumming Says
He'll Stick.

Realizing that machine lines were being closely drawn in the contest for Attorney-General, Floyd W. King, of Alleghany County, yesterday withdrew from the race, closed his headquarters here, and left for his home in Clifton Forge.

Many antimachine men, he stated, who had supported him in the early days of the contest, had openly withdrawn that support in favor of John Garland Pollard, of Highland, the choice of the antiorganization Democrats of the State.

As Judge Samuel W. Williams, the incumbent, had come to be recognized as the leader of the machine forces, Mr. King, who was his first opponent to enter the field, declared that his candidacy had reached a point where it was embarrassing to many who favored the election of Mr. Pollard, but who would not go back on pledges made before the Richmond man entered the contest.

Cumming to Split Vote. S. Gordon Cumming, of Newport News, left to divide the organization vote with Judge Williams. Mr. Cumming arrived in Richmond yesterday, and had opened his headquarters at Murphy's Hotel before the announcement was made that Mr. King had determined to retire. Mr. Pollard is planning a State-wide campaign along progressive lines. With Mr. King out of the field, the issue between machine and antimachine is even more sharply drawn, and each candidate has had his say and has had his record reviewed, the Democrats of the State in the primary of August 5 will be called on to decide.

Surprises Other Candidates. Mr. King's announcement came as a complete surprise to the other candidates and to the public generally. It was in the field long before either Mr. Cumming or Mr. Pollard, and for a time it had appeared that he and Judge Williams were to fight it out. Active canvassing had been begun. Active workers among the politicians of Richmond were distributing Mr. King's cards and securing pledges of support at the polls as late as Monday night. Marshall Booker, former clerk of the State Senate, had opened his headquarters, and begun sending out literature. His primary campaign fee had been posted and his name listed with the proper officials to be placed on the ballot in the August primary.

While not so ardent a machine man, perhaps as Judge Williams, Mr. King, however, had been regarded as "regular" in his political affiliation. In his statement, however, he makes it plain that as between those three he would have had the support of many who were eagerly looking for a candidate of independent thought and ideas of progress, and given it to Mr. Pollard as the anti-machine champion. He deprecates the fact that the contest must now be waged largely on factional grounds and negatively on the merit of the opponents.

Mr. King's Statement. His signed statement of withdrawal follows in full: "On the 24th day of March, 1913, I announced my candidacy for the office of Attorney-General of Virginia, after conferences with and at the suggestion of a number of the political leaders of the State. Democracy, whose affiliations were with both factions of the party."

"In all these conferences, I stated that I believed in independence of thought in the ranks of the party, and that if I were elected, I would do so as a Democrat and not as a candidate of either faction; that I thought the party was greater than any faction in it, and that I was looking forward to the time when factionalism would be forgotten and all would unite for the advancement of Democratic principles in the interest of Old Virginia."

"Immediately after the announcement of my candidacy, some of the leading newspapers of the State, of both factions, complimented the people upon having a candidate of independent thought and ideas of progress, and it was stated in the public press, to-wit, The Times-Dispatch of March 25, that my announcement had met with deep satisfaction on the part of those who believed that the best and ablest men should offer 'for public service.'"

Hits at Pollard. "I never dreamed at that time that factional lines would be drawn in the campaign, but felt that the Democrats of Virginia would welcome an opportunity to centre upon a man whose record had shown such independence as had my own, and this idea was daily strengthened by letters and assurances of support from both factions, and proceeded in a quiet way with my campaign and complied with the law as to notice and the payment of the entrance fee."

"It came like a bolt from a clear sky, when just a few moments before the closing of the lists a candidate filed his application and permitted the press to state, without correction or contradiction by him, that he was the candidate of what is known as the 'out-herding Herod' in machine methods."

Withdraw Their Support. "Since that announcement a number of so-called antimachine men, whose support had been pledged to me have openly withdrawn their support in the interest of the eleventh-hour candidate, and the people of the State are now faced with the question of purely factional grounds and not upon any question of merit; some of the press have followed the same course, and while (Continued on Second Page.)

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT IS GREATLY EXTENDED

Manufacturers of Meat Products
Must Comply Strictly With
Pure Food Law.

Washington, June 17.—Probably the most radical and far-reaching extension of the food and drugs act since its enactment was made to-day, when Secretaries Houston, McAdoo and Treadwell, charged with enforcing this statute, ruled that meat and meat products in interstate of foreign commerce, which hitherto have been exempted from the provisions of the pure food law, may be seized if misbranded or adulterated. Beginning at once, manufacturers of meat foods will be required to comply strictly with the food and drugs act, as well as with the meat inspection law.

The action was taken on the strength of an opinion by Attorney-General McReynolds. The three Secretaries revoked a regulation adopted in October, 1906, only four months after the passage of the pure food law, which had prevented the Department of Agriculture, according to a statement to-day by Secretary Houston, from prosecution against manufacturers of meat foods under the pure food law, or ordering seizures or prosecution for misbranding or adulteration of domestic meats."

Secretary Houston said he could not understand why meat and meat products were not food in the sense of the food and drug act or why his department could not seize bad, adulterated or misbranded meat, once it had entered interstate commerce.

Therefore, he had sought the advice of the Attorney-General.

Absolutely No Power. "Under the meat inspection law," the secretary said, "meat inspectors have absolutely no power to seize meat or meat food products that have become bad or have been adulterated after establishment. The only remedy possible under the meat act is to proceed criminally against any one selling bad meat, but even in this event bad meat cannot be seized nor its sale prevented."

With the regulation of 1906 revoked, the department can seize and prevent the sale of bad and adulterated meat, once it has crossed the State line and come into interstate commerce.

In case spoiled meat again reaches a Federally inspected establishment it comes, of course, under the jurisdiction of the meat inspection law, and can be destroyed as defective. The government, under the new decision, the government can control meat foods from the hoof to the retailer, subject only to the limitations of the power of the Federal Government in interstate commerce.

The department is empowered to require all manufactured meat products to conform fully to its labelling regulation, and can enforce its penalties, prosecutions and seizures for misrepresentation.

The general impression prevailed that it would be some time before the differences between Mr. Bryan and the remainder of the President's advisers could be straightened out.